Flip Chart Notes

Breakout Session I
REDD+ Benefit Sharing Field Dialogue
Elmina, Ghana – December 2013
Recognizing the complexities of land/resource tenure rights in Ghana, how do we ensure equitable, transparent and efficient benefit sharing arrangements?
Group 1

Recognizing the complexities of land/resource tenure rights in Ghana, how do we ensure equitable, transparent and efficient benefit sharing arrangements?

Complexities

- Ambiguities on land ownership - Freeholds, leaseholds
- Do we need to worry much on ownership but rather on who does what?
- Can benefit incentive by the same?
→ Awareness raising and education to support systematic change

→ Clarify eligibility criteria to benefit based on socio-cultural context.

→ Create awareness on REDD+ BS with traditional authorities, use of the medium to clarify BS.

→ Codify clarity, document and codify customary laws for land administration.

→ Need to understand the complexities through community mapping which can be used by government - "One Map Initiative."
→ List conditions for farmers and landowners based on titles.
→ Identify key actors (land/forest ownership)
→ Customary benefit sharing arrangements works or
→ Freehold is easier than forest reserves/others
→ Representation of women and IPR in decision making process
→ Give incentives to create benefit: negotiated
→ Recognize a/user right system of various players on a piece of land.
Traditional

→ Strengthening governmental institutional arrangement for land titling & BS arrangement.

→ Reduce incidence of illegal activities that might serve as a disincentive for BS arrangement. Enhance the watchdog role of communities.

→ Promote appropriate conflict mediation/arbitration.

→ Holistic devolution of resource management authority to communities.

→ Pilot devolution to communities non-carbon & Carbon benefits could be made to improve livelihood.
* Analyse the different benefits and sharing options in terms of how they respond to the drivers of deforestation.

* Promote understanding of the different tenure arrangements.

* Use the different forest forums to ensure transparency of B5.

* Develop success stories at pilot level.
How do we actively involve the private sector in generating and distributing benefits?
GROUP 2

"HOW DO WE ACTIVELY INVOLVE the PRIVATE SECTOR IN GENERATING & DISTRIBUTING BENEFITS?"

- define what drives the Private sector (incentive)
- how do we involve (business model) in REDD+
- define the role of the private sector in the strategy (project developer vs investor vs capital)

define which benefits are the domain of the public sector and which are domain of "private"
Define:
- Define the private sector itself: the scale, scope & divisions (i.e., only companies & capital markets, or also individual farmers)

- What private sector do we mean:
  - Enterprises
  - Public vs. private
  - Professional & technical
  - Non-profit & non-agricultural

- Are we talking about paradigm shift in business & profit making & sharing thereof?

- What is the role of community-led funds/activities? (PPP: public-private partnership)
2) Scope:

- is the value-chain how we should examine this, or by limiting the definition of what is included?

- is the private sector also going to receive benefits?

√ Private sector has to receive benefits otherwise there is no business case!

√ look at ability to bear costs in terms of definition of the ‘sector’ (eg aquibusiness vs other holders will vary the actions)

√ SME development?
3) Actions & Approaches

- Access to capital from capital markets
- Clarify obligations of private business
- Create a market for carbon (e.g., environmental taxes)
- Laws & Regulation Changes
- "Enabling environment"
- Creating a voice/platform for "business" with policy
- ces, incentives, exemption & allowances (Energy, Water, etc.)
- Small-holders, etc.: Convincing the community
- Licensing approaches
- Access to information & packaging of
- Clarifying tenure arrangements
- Identifying if CSR funds are eligible for REDD+
- Document the business case for the
  interventions (REDD+, public finance, etc.)
- Market & initiative development for demand side
- Minimize red tape & bureaucracy
- Finding ways to buy REDD in private sector early
- Translate the process into their business lines & language
- Advocacy, outreach, documenting, etc.
- Situate REDD in green growth & economic development strategies
Group 3

How to use multiple benefits to incentivize actors to generate sustained land use changes & rewards?
Group 3

How can multiple benefits be used to incentivize actors to generate sustained land use changes & rewards?

1. Important to consider people's needs - incorporate for quick win measures (e.g. Agroforestry)
2. Important to map the diverse values & benefits/services from the forest/ecosystem
3. Ensure knowledge & information at all levels - assuring local knowledge recognition & incorporating it
4. Link multiple benefits aspects to the National Agenda incrementally/Fake of Gov. policy
5. Understand the interconnectedness of the benefits, conflicts
3. Cultural + spiritual values & role of trad. institutions

5. Structuring benefits in a flexible & dynamic way - respond/adapt changes over time

6. Benefits at input level & output level
Group 4

What characteristics of transparency and grievance redress mechanisms are currently working well in Ghana/your country that could be used to support REDD+ benefit sharing?
Group 4

What characteristics of transparency and grievance redress mechanisms are currently working well in Ghana/your country that could be used to support REDD+ benefit sharing?
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Transparency</th>
<th>Redress</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Kenya Experience</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>- locally elected leaders and elders</td>
<td></td>
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<td>- knowledge</td>
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<td>- FPCI</td>
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- representation that is legitimate
- publication of benefits distribution

- governed by a constitution
- arbitration mechanisms included in the constitution

1. recognition of 'de facto' right as opposed to 'de jure' right as a basis for mediation
<table>
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<td>- regular reporting back to the community and accountants</td>
<td>recognised local rules and governance mechanisms</td>
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<td>Agreed mechanism of information sharing among stakeholders.</td>
<td>recognition and harmonization of 'de facto' and 'de jure' rights</td>
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<td>- local rules and regulations should be strengthened/updated (evolution/requirement)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Redress</td>
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<td>Use ADR &amp; mechanisms</td>
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- Ensuring clarity of rights
- Inclusive and transparent benefit sharing processes
- No guarantees without land
Safe guards principles integrated
- ensuring clarity of rights over the land
- inclusive and transparent benefit sharing processes.
- open access and ease to information
  - as conditionality for access to funding
  - feedback mechanisms
  - institutional arrangements

Analysts of Country Safeguards

- Policy & legal framework
- Institutional mechanisms
- Grievance and express mechanism
Cameroon

Land fee & forest income
- fixed by law
  this should be at the level of
  national law.
- package information in an
  understandable manner
- representation must be cross-fitting
  and given capacity to transact.
- harmonization of policies at the
  national level and import
- alignment of implementation from
  national to local level